



THE GRAND STAND

VOLUME 2, NO. 4

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR SERVICES
TO THE HANDICAPPED

JANUARY, 1976

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS NOMINATES DELEGATES FOR WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The Governor's Conference on Handicapped Individuals opened its three day session at Hershey Convention Center on Wednesday, December 1, 1976 with a banquet and address by Governor Shapp. The Pennsylvania Therapeutic Recreation Society provided entertainment, games and singing on Wednesday evening after the banquet.

Thursday morning opened with all 300 delegates attending the nine workshops to begin working on solutions to the concerns and needs of the handicapped population of Pennsylvania. After lunch on Thursday new workshops were convened. Each delegate had chosen two of the topic sessions from the twenty-five topics stated by the White House Conference.

Thursday evening after dinner each of the eight regions of the state held a caucus of the delegates attending from the region. The purpose of the caucus was to nominate delegates to be considered as delegates to the White House Conference in Washington, D. C. May 23-27. Fifty-eight nominees were named. Of those nominated the Delegate Selection Task Force of the Governor's Conference on Handicapped Individuals Planning Committee will name sixteen delegates and sixteen alternates to attend the White House Conference.

The following persons and their region were named:

REGION I (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia counties)

Marillee Foglesong, Rev. Repsie M. Warren, Russ Gland, Dorothea D. Glass, M.D., Stephen A. Sheridan, Barbara E. Harris, Eugenia Burkholder, George H. Hibbler, Deborah Yager, Carl Michael Moore, Sieglinde A. Shapiro, Bonnie A.

Gellman, Timothy M. Cook, Betty Broecker, Rudolph V. Lutter, Jr., Kathleen Spear, Rev. John F. Nees and Patricia M. Staub.

REGION II (Berks, Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Schuylkill counties)

William H. Wehr, Donnamarie Cavacini, Adolph S. Butkys, Paul Reitmeir and Robert P. Deiley.

REGION III (Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, York)

Sherry L. Albert, Dorothy B. Moser, Annetta L. Hawthorne, Charles P. Russo, William M. Kemp and Ted Vollrath.

REGION IV (Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union counties)

Al Whitenight and Katherine Wilt.

REGION V (Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington, Westmoreland)

Allen Condeluci, Virginia W. Schatz, Andrew A. Sebastian, Donald H. Reigel, M.D., Janet F. Thomas, Geraldine Mangus, Jacob Cappa, Frank B. Poole, Jr., Joyce Driben, Grace B. Crull, Ruth Walter Brenyo, Patricia Weiss, Jennie Lee Morgan, R. Denning Gearhart and Wilbert D. Chrisner, III.

REGION VI (Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Venango, Warren counties)

David M. Rice, John N. Grode, Darla L. Rosser and Evelyn Stypula

REGION VII (Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Somerset counties)

Isobel M. Rosenbloom, Richard C. Bosserman and Donna Maurizio

REGION VIII (Lackawanna, Bradford, Luzerne, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne, Wyoming counties)

James Leland Clack, Arlene P. Kunigel, Mary Campbell and Joseph J. Margalis

The conference closed with a Lt. Governor's Luncheon and address by Lt. Gov. Ernest P. Kline.

A VIEW OF THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE FOR THE HANDICAPPED

by John Walton, Staff Intern

The conference seemed like a success, but success is such a hard word to define for a conference like this. Success can only be measured in what happens after the conference in the coming days, weeks, months and years in the future.

Since the conference was set up for the handicapped, I wanted to get the feelings of some of the handicapped by interviewing them. Here is what a few of them had to say at the time of the conference:

Mr. Jay Neuman, Vice President of Disabled in Action of Pennsylvania had this to say about the conference. "The conference should hopefully lay the groundwork to our major problems and getting solutions to the legislators. Problems of the disabled have not been taken seriously and pushed in the background far too long."

Mr. David G. Strayer, a delegate from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, felt that, "the conference was very constructive and I have a very strong feeling that a lot of good will also come out of the Federal level. This conference gave the handicapped pride that they are full citizens."

Ms. Susan Vldin also from Johnstown, Pennsylvania felt the

conference will be a benefit in the long run, maybe not in her lifetime, but in the future.

In concert with this Mr. Stanley Penkala of Luzerne County says: "Thank's goes to Mr. Jack Snyder for a wonderful experience that will have a big impact in the state in the future." Mr. Penkala also said, "there should be another one in a few years."

Mr. Carl Odhner, who was the Co-Chairman of the conference stated that, "The conference damn well better be a benefit! But it is easy to talk, and a heck of a lot harder to implement. The handicapped can't depend on a legislator or anyone else. Changes if they are going to come, must come from the handicapped themselves."

Mr. Raymond Staron of Mors Alumni Association, said: "It is an absolute necessity to get coordinated and cooperative effort for the needs of the handicapped. It has come to a point where even the handicapped must organize. Individuals won't get anything done anymore."

Mrs. Elizabeth Treadway from the Department of Public Welfare stated: "The conference was the best chance for the handicapped to express their feelings to the professionals. The only problem was that the sessions were held together, and I couldn't go to all the sessions I wanted to."

Mr. Paul Lutz of Lancaster, felt "if the legislators only enact a small part of the points that the conference made, it will be successful. My major disappointment was that there were an insufficient number of legislators at the conference. They could have at least spend a little time here talking directly to the handicapped and showing a little interest in the conference."

Mr. Rhoads Stauffer also of Lancaster, stated that, "the conference will not be forgotten, but it will take time. The conference was quite successful in putting packages together for reference. My only problem was the insufficient number of state legislators attending the conference, even for a half an hour."

Mr. Sidney Jay Finkelstein felt that the conference was all right. When asked if the conference was a benefit, he stated that this remains to be seen.

Mr. Edwin Brickly of Lock-Haven was much more negative in his thoughts about the conference. He stated, "The conference was more of a job protection for the healthy. I wasted \$270 coming down to this conference. Handicapped people came here hoping for something serious that could benefit them, but I doubt they got it."

In talking with some of the handicapped at the conference, I get the feeling that most have high hopes that from the conference, more and better things will happen in the future. To those of you who were disappointed with the conference; It is up to you people to let

those responsible know. But, whether or not the conference was a failure or a success in getting any work accomplished, it had to be a success in human emotion. I have never seen such love being displayed before. If only the right people would attend and see this type of conference, then, there might be hope that these conferences would accomplish the written goals they set out to accomplish.

In talking with as many of the handicapped as I could, one thing that stuck out in their minds was the work of all the volunteers. A lot of them stated that they would never forget their cheerful faces and their willingness to help any time or any place throughout the conference. They deserve a "Job well done!"

Near the end of the conference, I decided to talk to two volunteers, Ms. Stacey Bhor and Ms. Penny Stake. Ms. Phor related, "they were interesting and easy to get along with. They didn't want special attention, they just wanted to be treated as individual human beings." Ms. Stake said, "they were all so nice, and I knew what they were like because I worked with them before."

At the end of the conference, the Honorable Lt. Governor Ernest P. Kline spoke before the entire convention. He stated, "that the work of the convention is not done. There still is hard work to be done in the years to come." He made it clear that this present administration will continue to work hard for the handicapped.

Now it is up to the handicapped to see that the administration keeps their promises. The handicapped cannot accept the state's word alone, but continue to fight until they are recognized by all as the full and capable citizens that they are!

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals is relying on the deliberations of all the State Conferences to provide the format for the National Conference. The information contained in each State report will be studied and used to set priorities.

The mission of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals is comprised of three goals:

- To provide a national assessment of problems and potentials of individuals with mental or physical handicaps;
- To generate a national awareness of these problems and potentials;
- To make recommendations to the President and Congress which, if implemented, will enable individuals with handicaps to live their lives independently, with dignity, and with full participation in community life to the greatest degree possible.

The voice of this Nation's

disabled, parents, and professionals will be clearly reflected in the final report from the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals to the President and Congress.

Delegates to the White House Conference, scheduled May 25-29, 1977, in Washington, D.C., will be representative of those individuals who have participated in State Conferences which precede the National Conference.

CRISIS INTERVENTION

**By: Pennsylvania Department
of Welfare**

Emergency mental health "crisis intervention" services were given to 48,430 clients in community programs during the 1975-76 fiscal year, Welfare Secretary Frank S. Beal said recently.

"This modern way of handling mental health problems at the community level is one of the factors responsible for the decrease in admissions to institutions," Secretary Beal said.

"Community mental health programs are expanding in many areas and in crisis intervention the number of cases nearly doubled in the past two years," the Welfare Secretary declared.

The 48,430 crisis intervention cases during the year ending last July 31 compares to 26,880 cases during the 1973-74 fiscal year. The program provides immediate counseling by mental health experts when individual problems become too much to bear.

Dr. Robert M. Daly, Deputy Secretary and Commissioner for Mental Health, explained that, "At times people face immediate problems from which they cannot escape and which are beyond their capacities to solve. Such problems include family stress, death of a loved one, and experiences which challenge one's family or community.

"Often the immediate intervention of a mental health expert will head off extended mental illness and enable the client to overcome fears and uncertainties and to return to normal living, on an out-patient basis if necessary, until completely cured.

"Factors causing a crisis can usually be modified by persons skilled to crisis counseling while alternative ways to overcome problems can be explored. Such intervention lessens the adverse reaction following traumatic events and can also lessen the need for extended treatment of the client," Dr. Daly said.

Prior to the adoption of crisis intervention programs in 1973 as part of community mental health services, people were frequently admitted to institutions when such emotional, stressful periods affected their capacity to function.

Since the expansion of crisis intervention programs by county mental health and mental retardation units, there

has been a decrease in institutional admissions and shorter stays for persons admitted.

During the 1973-74 fiscal year the 26,880 clients receiving the services were involved in 38,400 visits for counseling. This increased to 39,576 clients and 56,537 visits in 1974-75, and to 48,430 clients and 69,452 visits in fiscal 1975-76.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GROUP DINING PROGRAM WORKS

Penna. Dept. of Welfare

The senior citizens love it.

The portions are just about right and very tasty.

And it gives them a schedule of activity to help fill their days.

The State's group dining program for the aging is doing what it's supposed to do--provide nutritious hot meals for groups of senior citizens in a setting where they can also socialize, get information on health care services and other benefits, and in general have a good day.

Welfare Secretary Frank S. Beal, whose Department is responsible for the group dining program, said the preliminary results of an independent evaluation show that the program is reaching the people it was designed for and is improving the lives of senior citizens throughout the State.

The group dining program is carried out through the Department's Office for the Aging and 47 local Area Agencies on Aging throughout the State.

Funded under the Older Americans Act, the meals program was started in 1973 as the result of surveys which showed that 30 to 40 per cent of the nation's older people have inadequate diets and suffer from malnutrition. It provides one hot meal a day, five days a week to persons 60 years or older.

Pennsylvania now has 432 nutrition sites offering meals and other programs to older persons.

What do they think about it?

According to a recent study, 89 per cent of the participants think the size of the food portions is about right and 96 per cent think the food tastes good.

Beal noted that the program was also evaluated to determine whether it is reaching the population it was designed for, particularly people over 75, members of minority groups and low-income families. It is.

At the sites studied, 40 per cent of the participants were at least 75 years of age, 23 per cent were non-white, and 60 per cent had incomes below \$3000.

Efforts to provide other services through the nutrition sites have also paid off. In 1974, only 8 per cent of the participants said that the program provided assistance with medical and dental needs. The 1975 study shows 48 per cent received such help.

Despite this improvement, a number

of the participants say they could use more information about medical, dental and health needs than they are currently getting. A number of participants also expressed a desire to have more of a voice in how things get done and more involvement with helping out in running the program.

One of the stipulations of the Older American Act is that older persons be given an opportunity to work in the program whenever possible.

According to Secretary Beal, the evaluation will guide the Department in making additional program changes.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Pennsylvania Dept. of Education

Vernon L. Register

Edward N. Norris

Henry E. Goodwin

In the most fundamental sense, the rationale for physical education for the handicapped is rooted in the proposition that the American ideal is to provide equal opportunity for all citizens to reach their potential regardless of inherent capacity. Such a proposition can be supported on physiological, psychological, academic and economical grounds in addition to the obvious philosophical premise itself.

Hypocrates stated centuries ago that "that which is used develops and that which is not used wastes away". Herein lies the physiological argument which is supported by modern day research, for physical education (activity) for all persons. Persons with handicaps who may be restricted in their ability and/or opportunity to use their body have special needs in this regard. It has been said, for example, that mentally retarded children are from two to four years behind in physical development from their normal counterparts due to inactivity. Quite simply, the "human machine" requires physical activity for normal growth and development.

Although somewhat more tenuous, the psychological argument for physical education for the handicapped is also a vital consideration. Elements of this argument include recognition of the value of an adequate self-image in which body-image plays an important role. Physical activity provides valid data regarding body-image and a realistic assessment of abilities and limitations. Further, such activity may serve as an outlet for emotional release and creative expression and promote the worthy use of leisure time. In this latter regard it is probable that the handicapped as a group have more leisure time than the population in general.

Academically, it now seems well established that physical activity lays much of the neurological foundation for

all learning that is to follow. Piaget's concept of sensori-motor thinking, Kephart's motor generalizations, Getman's emphasis on perceptual-motor programs and Cratty's extensive research all lend credence to the idea that movement is the concrete base upon which most abstractions are formed.

Finally, there is the economic argument which was first advanced by Rusk regarding the rehabilitation of the World War II disabled veterans. It is only sound practice to move all persons as high on the economic "ladder" as possible so as to minimize both the number of tax recipients and the amount they receive, and to maximize both the number of tax payers and the amount they pay. A person who can live independently and earn even a small portion of his subsistence contributes his share and becomes an economic asset to society. It goes without saying that physical activity can contribute to physical independence at least.

Thus the rationale for physical education for the handicapped is rooted in both human and economic terms and it only makes good sense to fulfill our commitment to educate all of the children of all the people to the fullest extent possible.

Laws from federal and state sources provide impetus for physical education programs for individuals with handicaps. The rationale for the enabling legislation follows the same logic discussed above.

Section 1512 of the Public School Code (as amended in 1949), "Courses of Study Adapted to the Age, etc., of Pupils", requires school directors of every school district to "... arrange a course or courses of study adapted to the age, development and needs of the pupil." Section 1511 of this Code identifies "Subjects of Instruction" that are to be taught "in every elementary public and private school . . . in this Commonwealth . . . : health, including physical education, . . . Other subjects shall be taught. . . in the public high schools as may be prescribed by the standards of the State Board of Education." Chapter 5 of Curriculum Regulations of the State Board of Education stipulate that "Each student in each grade shall participate in a planned program of physical education". The regulation continues to state that the planned program shall include activities which: 1) assist in attaining and maintaining a desirable level of physical fitness; 2) develop motor competencies for participation in games and team and lifetime sports; 3) promote an understanding of the relationship between regular physical activity and health; and 4) promote self confidence and the ability to work in a group. Additionally, State Board of Education regulations contain a provision for students "who for physical, psychological or other reasons are unable to participate in the regular physical education program." These students are to have "an

adapted physical education program designed to meet the individual needs of boys and girls" as part of the planned program in the elementary, middle, junior and senior high school. The requirements ensure that students with handicaps have a right to the same educational opportunities to participate in school district programs designed to develop a strong healthy body and, to the greatest extent possible, an ability to use their bodies to accomplish daily tasks and to participate in leisure sports and games.

Federal legislation, P.L. 94-142 "Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975", provides specific guidelines in designing educational programs for children with handicaps. The purpose of the act is to assure that all handicapped children have available to them a free appropriate public education which emphasizes special education. The program and its related services must be designed to meet the students' unique needs to assure that childrens' and parents' rights are protected, to assist states and localities and to assure

effectiveness of efforts. Physical education is included in program definitions in paragraph 16 of Section 602 (USC 1402). Special education is defined as ". . . specifically designed instruction at no cost to parents or guardians to meet the unique needs of the handicapped child, including classroom instruction, instruction in physical education, home instruction, and instruction in hospitals and institutions". The act specifically identifies criteria to be used in designing individual instructional programs for students. These criteria include: (a) a written statement of present performance levels of each child; (b) a statement of annual or short range instructional goals; (c) a statement of services to be provided when implementing the program including date of initiation and duration; and, (d) scheduled evaluation procedure using objective criteria to determine if services and instruction have attained at least annual objectives.

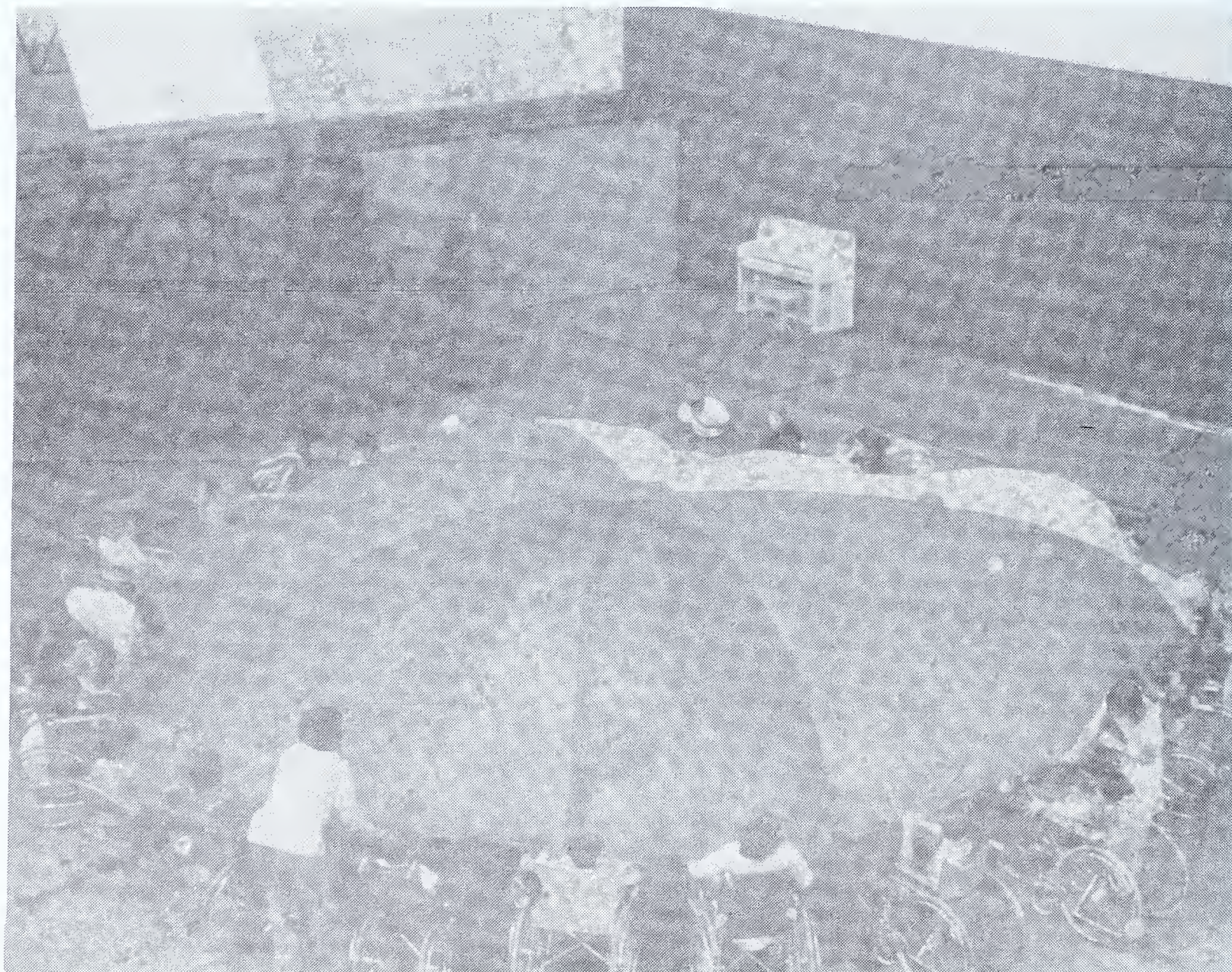
This is but a brief and general explanation of state and federal statutes

and regulations which provide special education students the right to the same educational programs including physical education as other students.

There are several school districts in the Commonwealth which provide physical education as part of the regular instructional program for students with handicaps. The single most important characteristic of these programs is that a physical education specialist has direct contact with the student or the services of a physical education specialist is extended to all children. The PE specialist in these instances has had experience with or preparation for working with children with handicapping conditions or works closely with a teacher having special education certification.

WORLD YOUTH MEET

The World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth will convene its sixth international conference in Geneva, Switzerland, May 31-June 4, 1977. For details, write U.M.O.S.E.A., 28 Pl. St. Georges, 75442 Paris.



Parachute Play with students from Reading School District's Special Education Center during physical education demonstration.

MOBILE HOME

A specially designed mobile home for the handicapped has been made available by Jafny Manufactured Homes. Called the "Barrier Breaker," the modified home comes in four sizes, a 14' by 52' one bedroom, a 14' by 70' two bedroom, a 24' by 44' double wide two bedroom, and a 24' by 60' three bedroom model. Standard features include a no obstacle floor plan for easy wheelchair maneuverability called "barrier-free design", a remote device that will make any kind of emergency phone call, outlets, switches, countertops, and appliance controls at low wheelchair levels, and support bars custom mounted at the buyer's discretion.

The "Barrier Breaker" is also equipped with an array of fire and intrusion prevention devices. Burglar and fire alarms are strategically placed throughout the home. Low level emergency exits in each bedroom feature wheelchair ramps. A device that saves electricity and virtually eliminates the possibility of electrical shock or short is included along with an automatic sprinkler system.

The kitchen has been especially custom designed for wheelchair use with recessed areas under sinks, stove and countertops as well as using side open ovens. In utility areas front loading washers and dryers are provided.

The "Barrier Breaker" cost from \$13,900 for the one bedroom model to \$24,900 for the three bedroom model. Prices are subject to change without further notice. For more information write Jafny Manufactured Homes, 2414 East F, Tacoma, Wa. 98421. Phone: 206-572-4955.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

One of the problems of relating to families with developmentally disabled children is in communication. Often conversation and suggestions tend to sound like clinical, professional jargon that is little understood by lay people. Recognizing this need, Temple University's Developmental Disabilities Center has published a small brochure written to assist parents with handicapped children.

"All Children Grow and Learn", is illustrated with clear, black and white photos of families and children engaged in twenty-one different activities. The Editors, Deborah M. Spitalnik, The Center's Coordinator of Community Programs, and Irving Rosenstein have succeeded in using plain language to describe how parents can use their home environment and daily chores as a learning tool for children. The suggestions

do much to increase an adult's sensitivity to the needs of children and provide situations that are free of expensive equipment or paraphernalia.

The book is being distributed this week to mental health/mental retardation centers in the five-county area of Southeastern Pennsylvania, to specialized day care centers, head start programs, and the American Academy of Pediatrics, Section on Child Development, as well as University Affiliated Facilities throughout the nation and state Developmental Disability Councils. It will be introduced to the public at the Plymouth Meeting Mall on November 8th at 2 p.m. in Woodhaven Center's Exhibit during Mental Retardation Week.

Ms. Spitalnik said, "All Children Grow and Learn reflects the concerns and thinking of staff from Woodhaven Center, the school for retarded people in Northeast Philadelphia, and St. Christopher's Hospital, Handicapped Children's Unit, along with suggestions from parents."

"All Children Grow and Learn" may be obtained free of charge by writing: Temple University Developmental Disabilities Center, Ritter Hall, 13th & Columbia Streets, Philadelphia, Penna. 19122. The project is funded in part under a contract with the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare which is considering making it available in Spanish.

NEWSLETTER FOR PROFESSIONALS IN MR

MR DIGEST is a twice monthly publication which reports on news relating to the field of mental retardation. Each edition contains information including:

- State and Federal legislation
- Right to Treatment and Education lawsuits
- Seminars and conferences
- State agencies and programs
- Research and publications

Write:

Institute for Research and Development In Retardation
1500 N. Second St.
Harrisburg, PA 17102

NEW BOOKS

For children who tend to be slower than usual in the development of learning skills, here is an entire book of suggestions for guiding parents in making

the most routine of daily activities into fruitful play-learning situations. Practical functions (how to use the eyes, hands, legs, etc.) and personality development—all facets of learning are dealt with. \$3.95, available from Abington Press, 201 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn. 37202.

"New Directions for Parents of Persons who are Retarded" is a new book by Robert Perske. The book offers help to parents of retarded persons so they may be able to love, accept, and do creative things for their child to develop to their fullest potential. It looks realistically to the future and offers help for the present day-at-a-time experience. \$1.95 from the Abington Press.

"Strategies and Techniques for Mainstreaming — A Resource Room Handbook" contains 260 pages of practical, down-to-earth suggestions for running an effective mainstreaming program. The "how-to" chapters include numerous formats and worksheets in looseleaf format for easy duplication, all of which have been field tested by Resource Room teachers. Available from: Michael Lotte, Supervisor for Special Education Programs, Monroe County Intermediate School District, 1101 S. Raisinville Road, Monroe, Michigan, 48161. The price is \$12.50.

NEW FILMS

Parents' Magazine Films, Inc. has released a new set of four filmstrips titled "Children with Handicaps." The films deal with how parents can help handicapped children reach their full potential; and how parents can best deal with the effects of the handicapped child on them and on family relationships. The set is available from Parents' Magazine Films, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, NY 10017. The price is \$180 with records, \$200 with cassettes for the set of four filmstrips. A complete film catalog is available from the PARC office, 1500 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102.

"A Little Slow" dramatizes, through the experiences of "Billy" and "Carol" the problems retarded persons face in obtaining their legal rights. 14-min., color. Free loan from regional libraries of Association Sterling Films, 600 Grand Avenue, Ridgefield, N.J. 07656. (For sale at \$58.25 by National Audiovisual Center (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20409. Make checks payable to National Archives Trust Fund (NAC).

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

January 13, 1977 - 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.
Penna. Recreation & Park Society &
Therapeutic Recreation Society
Meeting at the Embers,
Carlisle Pike, Carlisle, Penna.

January 19, 1977
Governor's Committee for the Physically
Handicapped
10:00 A.M. - Room 24
Pa. Museum Building
Harrisburg, Penna.

January 20, 1977
State Task Force on Right of Education Meeting
1st Floor Library
Allegheny I.U. #3 Office
Suite 1300
Two Allegheny Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

January 27-29, 1977
National Association of Private Schools for
Exceptional Children, Annual Convention
Royal Plaza
Lake Buena Vista, Florida
Contact: Mrs. Kramer, NAPSEC, P.O. Box 928
Lake Wales, Florida 33853.

January 28, 1977
Seventh Annual Interdisciplinary Conference
on Piagetian Theory and the Helping
Professions, Los Angeles
Contact: Marie Poulsen, University Affiliated
Program,
Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles
P.O. Box 54700
Los Angeles, California 90054.

February 7-9, 1977
Three Day Seminar for Personnel Office
Interviewers
Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Center in
Johnstown, Pa.

February 16, 1977 - 10:00 A.M.
Governor's Committee for the Physically
Handicapped
Room 24
Penna. Museum Bldg.
Harrisburg, Penna.

February 18-19, 1977
"Intensive Practicum Workshop" in Behavior
Modification, conducted by Luke Watson,
Holiday Inn Midtown, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania
Contact: BMT Inc., 81 Arcadia Drive
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

March 3, 1977
State Task Force on Right to Education Meeting
Health and Welfare Building
Room 812
Commonwealth Avenue & Forster Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

March 3-4, 1977
Pennsylvania Conference for Teachers and
Supervisors of the Visually Handicapped,
Seventh Annual Conference, Host Inn,
Harrisburg.
Contact: Central Pennsylvania Special
Education Resource Center
5601 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Pa. 17110

March 7-9, 1977
Three Day Seminar for Personnel Office
Interviewers
Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Center in
Johnstown, Pa.

March 9-12, 1977
National Association for Children with
Learning Disabilities, 14th International
Conference, Washington, D.C.
Contact: ACLD, 5225 Grace Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15346

March 16, 1977 - 10:00 A.M.
Governor's Committee for the Physically
Handicapped
Room 24
Penna. Museum Bldg.
Harrisburg, Penna.

March 18-20, 1977
National Society for Autistic Children,
Regional Conference, Cleveland, Ohio
Contact: NSAC, 169 Tampa Avenue
Albany, New York 12208

March 27, 28, 29, 30, 1977
Penna. Recreation and Park Society &
Therapeutic Recreation Society State
Conference
Hershey Convention Center
Hershey, Penna.

April 4-6, 1977
Three Day Seminar for Personnel Office
Interviewers
Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Center in
Johnstown, Pa.

April 12-15, 1977
Council for Exceptional Children, 55th Annual
International Convention Atlanta, Georgia
Contact: CEC, 1920 Association Drive
Reston, Virginia 22091

April 13-16, 1977
Eastern Psychological Association, Boston,
Massachusetts
Contact: Murray Benimoff, Department of
Psychology
Glassboro State College
Glassboro, New Jersey 08028

April 20, 1977 - 10:00 A.M.
Governor's Committee for the Physically
Handicapped
Room 24
Penna. Museum Bldg.
Harrisburg, Penna.

April 29 - May 1, 1977
American Society for Adolescent Psychiatry,
Annual Meeting, Toronto, Canada
Contact: Mary D. Staples, 24 Green Valley
Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania 19086

May 2-6, 1977
International Reading Association,
Twenty-second Annual Convention, Miami
Beach, Florida
Contact: Charles Putney, International Reading
Association
800 Barksdale Road,
Newark, Delaware 19711

May 9-11, 1977
Second IEEE International Conference on
Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing,
Hartford, Connecticut
Contact: Harvey Silverman, IBM, T. J. Watson
Research Center
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

May 18, 1977 - 10:00 A.M.
Governor's Committee for the Physically
Handicapped
Room 24
Penna. Museum Bldg.
Harrisburg, Penna.

May 25-29, 1977
White House Conference on Handicapped
Individuals
Washington, D.C. (see separate article).

June 9-11, 1977
P.A.R.C. Convention
Seven Springs Mountain Resort

June 29 - July 1, 1977
National Society for Autistic Children, 9th
Annual Meeting and Conference,
Kissimmee, Florida
Contact: NSAC, 169 Tampa Avenue
Albany, New York 12208

THE GRAND STAND
Room 560 Education Building
Box 911
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126
George W. Severns, Jr. or
John H. Snyder

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